

SMOKER DANCE SHOCKS HIM.

F. M. WILLARD SAYS MISS KIRKMAN WAS SCANTILY CLAD.

Besides, she cut up nearly all the clothes she wore under her gown and gave the pieces to the enthusiastic and admiring audience for souvenirs.

An alleged attempt to introduce Seelye dinner features at a "smoker" a week ago last night in a hall in Marcy avenue, Brooklyn, shocked a Brooklynite that the whole machine of the District Attorney's office of Brooklyn was put in motion yesterday to punish a Manhattan subcommittee and to soothe the feelings of Frank M. Willard of 213 Carlton avenue.

Willard went to the "smoker," he says, thinking it was a bedstead party. "Smoker" was the name the auspices of an organization of young men who are employed by the National Express company in a rear room of 11 or 12 at Marcy avenue and Stockton street.

According to the police, Willard sat through the performance and only after mature thought for several days did he go to District Attorney Clarke.

The subcommittee described itself as Katie Kirkman, a vaudeville actress, of 225 East Twenty-fourth street, Manhattan. The promoters of the "smoker" announced that she would appear in an act new in Brooklyn and that only the privileged members of the organization would be permitted to see it. There was a great number of tickets from those who wanted to see something new in Brooklyn.

The performance lasted until long after midnight. Besides the express company employees many men who had been vouchered for as thoroughbred Brooklyn sports were in attendance.

Mr. Willard told District Attorney Clarke that he had been deceived about the nature of the entertainment or he would not have gone. The District Attorney took his statement and obtained a warrant for Miss Kirkman. She was arrested yesterday morning and taken to the Lee avenue police court. She was dressed in a stunning gown and several men among the spectators, who gave only glances at her in response.

Young Mr. Willard then made a charge of disorderly conduct against her. In his affidavit he says that she appeared before the audience of over one hundred men, clad in a bedstead party. According to Willard she danced, sang and gave some recitations, after which she removed other of her garments.

When she had concluded her part of the performance, so Willard says, the spectators became so enthusiastic that they demanded more. She was again asked to sing and dance. She was then asked to sing and dance. She was then asked to sing and dance. She was then asked to sing and dance.

"The acts set forth in this affidavit," he said, "never took place. Miss Kirkman is an actress and singer and does not dance. In doing the latter her skirts may or may not have been lifted a little, but no more. She was not asked to permit her to shuffle her feet and kick a little, but there was nothing vulgar in any part of the performance."

"Miss Kirkman is a woman and would not do any of these shocking acts as described by this young man. If he was so shocked, why did he not go away, instead of remaining through the whole alleged performance and then taking several days to make up his mind?"

Miss Kirkman was held in bonds for examination, which she refused.

DR. PECK ROLLED UP A BILL.

Got It Up to \$120—His Victims Were Not Absolutely Necessary.

A jury in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn has given Miss Mary Pratt a judgment for \$7,750 in her suit against the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for injuries sustained about two years ago in a collision between her carriage and a Gates avenue trolley car. It was contended on behalf of the plaintiff that she is still suffering from the injuries received in the accident. Probably the most interesting witness in the case was Dr. Herman T. Peck, on whose advice Miss Pratt was taken to St. John's Hospital and who visited her there daily during her three-weeks' sojourn in the institution. He was called as a witness for the railroad company. He testified that he went every day to the hospital to see the plaintiff, although he could not say "absolutely" that she needed his attention every day.

Judge Keogh—You thought it was useful, didn't you?—I thought it was useful. I didn't think it was absolutely necessary. Mr. Peck, counsel for the defendant—What did you say to the plaintiff?—I would like to make the bill as large as I could. Q. You state that under oath, do you? A. That is just what I did. Q. The idea is, you were going off to see her, and you were going to put in a large bill. A. That is just what I did.

Q. You thought it was unnecessary. A. I didn't think it was necessary to go to see her. Q. And you only did it so you could roll up a big bill against somebody?—That is just what I did. Q. How much was it?—I rolled up a bill to the extent of \$120. Q. How much was it?—I rolled up a bill to the extent of \$120. Q. How much was it?—I rolled up a bill to the extent of \$120.

The jury seemed to be considerably amused by Dr. Peck's testimony, but apparently, from the generous nature of the verdict, it did not prejudice the cause of the plaintiff.

WOULD WAR ON MOSQUITOES.

Quarantine League Formed—Wants to Bar Against Yellow Fever Let Down.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 13.—As a result of the convention of the American Public Health Association, the International Quarantine League has been formed here with Dr. J. M. Lindsay of Havana as president and a membership of 150 medical men of the United States, Cuba, Mexico and South America. The league accepts the doctrine that the mosquito is the only means by which yellow fever is transmitted, and that the proper protection against an epidemic of yellow fever is the destruction of mosquitoes or preventing them from gaining access to persons ill with the fever.

The object of the league is to secure a modification if not an abolition of all quarantine against yellow fever, in conformity with the resolutions adopted by the International Sanitary Congress at Havana last February.

TELLER HOPES QUAY'LL WIN

In His Statehood Bill Fight—May Will Look Out for Venezuela.

Senator Henry M. Teller of Colorado, owner of a silver tongue, a silver mine and silver hair, was studying the trade winds of Broadway near Twenty-third street yesterday.

"I'm with Senator Quay in his Statehood bill fight," said Senator Teller, "and I think he's going to win."

"As for Venezuela," said the Senator, "I believe that the Monroe doctrine covers any oppression to which that republic may be subjected by Great Britain, Germany and while I am not in the confidence of the State Department, I expect that it will stand for justice for the little country."

"Cuba is getting along famously, and let alone, will do well."

MAINE'S HUNTING SEASON.

5,000 Deer Killed Registered at Bangor—Probably 15,000 Were Slain.

BANGOR, Me., Dec. 13.—Five thousand deer, 200 moose and many bears were killed in Maine during the hunting season that ended today. All previous records have been surpassed. The number of deer killed being 1,000 in excess of last year.

These figures represent only the game shipped by rail and mentioned at Bangor. In the entire State probably 2,500 deer have been shipped and twice that number killed, many being eaten in camps or transported by various conveyances other than rail. By some authorities the number of deer killed is estimated at 20,000, but 15,000 is probably nearer the actual figure.

By far the greater number of deer and moose killed fell before the rifles of visiting hunters, of whom it is said that between 8,000 and 10,000 came into Maine this season.

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House Republicans Deny in Draft a New Provision for Asset Currency.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The House Republicans will abandon the Fowler Currency bill and ask that the caucus which was called to consider it next Tuesday night be indefinitely postponed. This action was decided upon at a meeting this afternoon of the Republican members of the Committee on Banking and Currency. In place of the bill a new measure will be drafted, the Fowler bill will have no chance of reaching the approval of the Republican caucus, much less of passing the House. Its complex and composite character made it open to attack from all sides. The new measure will authorize national banks to issue asset currency to the extent of 20 percent of their capital stock. The original Fowler bill provided for an issue of this form of currency to the extent of 20 percent of the capitalization, and from that up to 100 percent, with a heavy graduated tax. The new bill will limit the issue strictly to 20 percent, but not to less than 10 percent, including the secured currency also, the tax to be the same as on the secured currency, based upon 2 percent bonds. It also provides for a 10 percent tax on the issue of gold to the same extent now required against deposits, namely, 15 percent in the country banks and 20 percent in the case of city banks, also a 5 percent guarantee fund to be held by the Government as trustee. There will be a further provision to the effect that the Government will make over the counter of the bank of issue and the clearing house in the clearing house district to be established. It is probable that three such districts will be created in the United States. The Government will have nothing whatever to do with the current redemption of the bills. The 10 percent tax on the issue of gold will not be subject to the provision of law which forbids the withdrawal of more than \$5,000,000 a month, as now obtains in the case of the secured currency.

The measure will be drafted and reported to the House some time next week. Mr. Fowler, who has all along insisted that the bill be considered, gracefully yielded today and accepted the new plan. It was decided to allow the bill to be called a caucus to discuss it, and to trust to a general demand for a bill providing an elastic currency to carry it through the House.

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YESTERDAY AT THE OPERA.

"Tannhauser" in the Afternoon and "La Traviata" at Night.

A very poor day for an impresario was yesterday. If the weather had been more winnowy and cars had not departed from the immediate neighborhood of a schedule those numerous persons who are in the habit of journeying from afar to matinees would have been more numerous. As it was, many of them stayed away in the afternoon. If the day was discouraging the night was more so, and many were unwilling to leave their happy homes for opera. In the circumstances surprisingly large audiences attended both matinee and evening performances.

In the afternoon "Tannhauser" was performed. Mr. Arnold, the assistant manager, took the place of the lamenting Mr. Gertrude, Mr. Bismarck replaced Mr. Van Roy as Wolfram, and Mrs. Homer succeeded Miss Marry as Venus. With these exceptions the cast was the same as at the last previous performance. Mr. Arnold was a very vigorous and declamatory Tannhauser, and in his acting he revealed unexpected earnestness and variety of facial expression. A great deal of his acting, however, lacked directness and definiteness of purpose. His singing had most of the faults of the German style. In the evening "La Traviata" was sung again. Mrs. Sembrich was, of course, the Violetta. She was in fine voice and sang the music in her usual correct and pleasing style and style, both pretty, but small. His tone production was very faulty, and he was a lower register, but his upper tones were produced beautifully. He was a good-looking young man, and his acting was of the uncomfortable old German type. Mr. F. conducted.

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CONCERT AND TWO OPERAS.

SECOND MATINEE OF THE BOSTON ORCHESTRA.

Carnegie Hall Lights Go Out and the Music Stopped—Discipline of the Orchestra—Schumann's C Major Symphony Well Played—Mr. Van Roy Sings.

The second matinee of the Boston Symphony Orchestra took place at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon. One of the incidents of the concert served to show how excellent is the discipline of the organization. The first number was Schumann's C major symphony, and just before the players entered upon the concert the lights went out and the music stopped.

By far the greater number of deer and moose killed fell before the rifles of visiting hunters, of whom it is said that between 8,000 and 10,000 came into Maine this season.

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GREAT POSSIBILITIES IN THE NEW NILE DAM.

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LONDON, Dec. 13.—The latest stage of the upbuilding of modern Egypt, which was celebrated last Wednesday by the ceremony of declaring the great Nile reservoir at Assuan open, marks the entrance of that historic land into the ranks of the great producers of the world. If, as predicted, the working of the new water system will double the productiveness of a country whose soil needs only tilling to yield a harvest, optimists say it will become the granary of Europe.

The contrast between the present possibilities of agriculture in lower Egypt and those opened up by the new engineering work must make the development of Egypt in the next few years a matter of interest to the whole world. The condition hitherto has been that it never rains in upper Egypt, while in lower Egypt rain is a negligible quantity. The Egyptian agriculturist in the most laborious way tried to insure his crops by having it watered at least once in three weeks. This made the extra cost due to the absence of rain about \$12 an acre. The farmer knew that he could not expect rain in the months of April, May, June and July. His harvest time was in March and April. When the crops were gathered the land had to be fallowed till the next flood, which usually began in August. Now this has all been altered, for above the dam at Assuan there is a reservoir 114 miles long. The river will sometimes be dammed back to a height of sixty-six feet above the present level, and the quantity of water impounded will be a thousand million tons. When the river is rising in August 180 sluices will be opened, and the red water containing the famous fertilizer known as Nile mud will pass freely through. When the flood is subsiding and the water is clear, and when the discharge of the Nile has fallen to about 2,000 tons a second the sluices will be gradually closed, and between December and March the reservoir will gradually fill up.

MAISON DORÉE CLOSED.

Day of the Famous Paris Restaurant Is Past.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—The Maison Dorée, the famous restaurant which has boasted for generations that it never closed its doors at night, has at last been compelled to close its doors forever. At the Maison Dorée, dining was a fine art. Making the acquaintance of the proprietor, M. Berthier, who for the last forty years had looked after the kitchen, was very expensive.

It is because the times have changed, and it is no longer customary to dine so luxuriously, that the Maison Dorée has been forced to put up its shutters. The diner who now spends 20 francs for dinner and considers himself rather extravagant would in the days of the Second Empire have spent 100 francs, and thought himself a hero.

M. Berthier, the proprietor of the Maison Dorée, declares more in sorrow than in anger that the new generation does not appreciate good cooking, and the old customers are dying off, and are not replaced by new ones, while the rent remains as a crushing burden. M. Berthier says that he refuses to lower the house beyond the tradition of the "heroic period when gourmet did not regard expense." He scornfully refuses to "sell Hungarian music," instead of finely cooked meals.

1,236 BRITISH UNIONS.

An Increase of Six Per Cent in Membership During the Past Year.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The report of the chief labor correspondent of the Board of Trade on trades unions for 1901, was issued today. It shows that the total membership of 1,236, with a total membership of 1,236. During the year the unions decreased 16 in number, and the membership increased 12,916, an increase of 6 per cent, compared with an increase of 5.9 in 1900, and of 9.4 in 1899.

The falling off in the rate of growth is attributed to the downward movement in the labor market. The figures indicate that the membership of the unions, especially in the less skilled industries, tends to expand more rapidly in the years of improving trade, while the trend is checked or stops as the trade declines in the periods of diminishing employment.

The income in 1901 of a hundred of the principal unions, which include more than 50 per cent of the total membership, was £2,062,000 and the expenditures £1,558,000. One-eighth of this expenditure was devoted to labor disputes and two-thirds to other benefits, the remainder being devoted to working and miscellaneous expenses. The accumulated funds at the end of the year amounted to £1,482,000, equaling 71 shillings 8 pence per head. The figures on income, expenditures and accumulated funds show an increase over 1900, both absolutely and proportionately, to the membership. The accumulated funds during the year rose over £400,000.

SHAKESPEARE RELICS GO.

House Near His Birthplace Torn Down to Make Room for a Carnegie Library.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The Daily Chronicle laments the "week fall of the two little ancient houses adjoining Shakespeare's birthplace."

"They will not fall," the Chronicle says, "by the action of time or weather, but by the crowbar of culture, to make room for a Carnegie library, which is to be erected on their little site. It is such a little site, and the houses are so evidently Shakespearean and associated with the poet, who must have seen them day by day, that their destruction ought to be impossible; yet the Mayor of Stratford-on-Avon has approved of this. The result of Shakespeare's study at Stratford-on-Avon is to destroy a relic of Shakespeare for the sake of a library which no doubt is to be filled with books about the Bard."

RUSSO-AUSTRIAN AGREEMENT.

Rennoissance of the Status Quo in the Balkans.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 13.—An official communication published today says complete accord has been established between Russia and Austria for the maintenance of the status quo in Macedonia and the Balkans.

It is understood that the agreement is a continuation of the understanding of 1897.

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